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## THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH.

On the evening of the 28th ult., Gen. Baker commanding this Department, received information by telegraph, that the enemy had succeeded in surprising and destroying the gunboat Albemarle near her wharf at Plymouth. Gen. Baker accompanied by his personal staff, immediately left Goldsboro for Plymouth, at which place he arrived on the afternoon of the 30th in the midst of a fierce bombardment of the town from the fleet of gunboats which had stationed themselves in the middle of the river out of sight of our batteries. The sudden appearance of Gen. Baker among the troops was hailed by the whole garrison with shouts of welcome. Each man felt re-assured by the voluntary presence of this veteran soldier, and sprung with alacrity to their duty. From their concealment the enemy kept up a continual shower of canister and shell on the devoted town. Nervous by the calm and cheering voice of the General, each man stood bravely to his post ready to execute any order which should emanate from him. Finding all their attempts to sail up to Plymouth direct, foiled by the stout resistance from the batteries, under command of Col. Whitford, the enemy retired and ascended Middle River. There they met obstructions which they soon removed, and re-entering the Roanoke from this direction they attacked the town in reverse. Gen. Baker attempted to prevent this by throwing out sharpshooters, but owing to the exceedingly heavy fire of the gunboats and the accuracy of their fire these were driven back; and the enemy finding no opposition they ascended the Roanoke and came down upon the town. The first or upper fort was manned by the crew of the Albemarle. This the gunboat sailed past, though several times struck by the shots from its guns, the damage not appearing to be material. The fleet then paid their special respects to Fort Jones, where they succeeded in dismounting all the guns and exploding the magazine. Meantime the enemy threw an occasional spiteful shell or hot shot over into the town, which caused several of the buildings to fire. At this juncture, in the midst of the conflagration of the town the necessary evacuation of the several forts, and the landing of the enemy, Gen. Baker issued his orders to blow up the magazine and withdraw the garrison. The maneuver of falling back was done with such perfect order that nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy with the exception of two guns belonging to Lee's battery, the horses to which had all been killed. The total loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners, will not exceed 25 or thirty men. Gen. Baker has fallen back only to Jamesville and seems determined to dispute every foot of ground around Plymouth, he having decided not to evacuate Washington. Thus ended this eventful affair, though sad in its results to the Eastern part of our State, its defence under such forbidding circumstances forms another brilliant episode of gallantry in the history of this State.

State Journal.

## Fleeing to the Yankees.

The Conservative of this city says "it is rumored about town that several persons who were about to be made liable to conscription or to be sent off in the Home Guard, have disappeared, and the presumption is they have gone to the Yankees. It appears also that a number have run off from Randolph, Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth who were liable to Home Guard duty."

The Conservative is of the opinion that

"we have had quite enough of this thing," and that "those who are among us who are not willing to discharge the duties of honest, patriotic citizens, should be known and sent off at once. No such person is entitled to the privileges of citizenship any longer. Men who declare they will not support the government and the cause at this late period, have remained among us purely for sinister or some ulterior purpose, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. If such men are filling offices or are in positions which exempt them from service, they should be dismissed. There are good reasons why many citizens may prefer to remain out of the army, but the man who does so because he is a greater friend to the enemy than he is to his State, ought not to stay among us."

Now these are striking as well as truthful sentiments, for they strike not a few hereabouts who are ever croaking and preaching subjugation. They are content to remain in shade offices, or skulk behind militia and home guard commissions, as long as they will keep them from having to fight for their country; but as soon as there is a probability of their having to meet the enemy in combat they prefer flying to his embrace as a friend, and join his army to fight against their native land, their brothers and friends; for if they go into the Yankee lines, they are placed in their army at once. We agree with the Conservative that such men ought to be dismissed from service and banished the country.

The names of those who have deserted their country and gone to the Yankees, should be published in the newspapers of the country; and also those still remaining who give expressions of affinity to the vile enemy who is seeking our individual and national ruin. We will publish such a well authenticated list, and we doubt not the other papers of the State will do the same. Let their names be handed down for execration in all coming time.

Ral. Conservative.

The entire force which has been brought to bear on Richmond during the present campaign is stated by a Northern writer in the New York World at 350,000—namely 260,000 directly under Grant, and 90,000 in the Valley, being the aggregate of the armies under Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan. With these immense hosts confronted by no more (as he estimates) than 76,000 men under Lee, including as well our forces in the Valley, as the army immediately under his command, the great Confederate commander has been able to keep Grant at bay. "With this little force," says the World's correspondent, "General Lee, for seven months, has baffled and defeated the designs of General Grant, with his 260,000 troops on this line, and the 20,000 troops operating in the Valley." Two of the Valley armies, under Sigel and Hunter, he says have been badly "defeated," and the third, under Sheridan, completely "baffled"—while "in the four months before Richmond and Petersburg," with his 260,000 men, Grant has made "no progress whatever towards the capture of either." Of more than two hundred and sixty thousand men, not one hundred thousand remain, making a loss of over one hundred and seventy thousand while the Valley armies have sustained a loss in the aggregate of sixty five thousand men, making the entire cost to Grant, of an unsuccessful campaign, over two hundred and twenty five thousand men; while Lee, as this correspondent believes, has sustained no loss that has not been replaced by the young men arriving at the military age, and entering his army. "Lee's army," he says, "is substantially the same as in May," when the campaign opened.

We have no reason to question the accuracy in all material respects of these extraordinary statements. They make Grant's campaign against Richmond one of the most stupendous and disastrous failures recorded in history.

South Carolinian.

Command at Kinston.—Col. J. M. Whitford, says the State Journal, has been relieved of the command of the forces at Kinston, and has been transferred to another

important command. Brig. Gen. C. Leven thorppe has succeeded Col. Whitford at Kinston. It is due to Col. Whitford to say that his conduct and that of his command whilst at Kinston have met the unqualified approbation of the commanding General, and that his removal is purely to meet the requirements of the service outside of Col. Whitford's immediate command.

We learn, says the Salisbury Watchman, that Gen. J. G. Martin has been ordered to make his headquarters at this place, and that he will accordingly move in a day or two.

The Supreme Court, at its recent special session, made the following decisions upon writs of Habeas Corpus:

1. *Johnson vs. Mallett*.—A member of the police for the city of Raleigh is exempt from conscription, because he is a civil officer, whom the General Assembly has demanded as necessary to the administration of the laws of the State.

2. In the matter of *McDaniel*.—A substitute, who becomes such after he was fifty years old, is not entitled to a discharge on account of his principal having been called into service.

*Kesler vs. Brawley*.—Senior reserves are entitled under the act of Congress to their discharge, when they arrive at the age of fifty years.

4. In the matter of *Fort*.—One who works fifteen able bodied hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, is not entitled to exemption, if one of the hands be a free negro—all the hands must be slaves.

5. The fifteen hands must have been within the ages of sixteen and fifty, on the 1st day of January, 1864. It is not sufficient if one or more of them have become sixteen since that time.

6. A farmer having less than fifteen hands, who is detailed to work upon certain terms, is liable to have his detail revoked, and to be called into active service, the government surrendering his bond to him.

6. A foreigner who comes to reside in the State for a longer or a shorter time, and who does reside here thirty days, is liable to perform military service in the Home Guards.

8. It was decided by Judge Battle, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that a Warden of the poor is exempt from conscription.—*Conservative*.

From the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors:—As most persons have pressed their cane, I regret that I could not have given, through your columns, to the public, before this time, the results of my experiments with the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane. But I hope it is not too late for some this year, and it may be of use to all next year.

I find that by a simple and cheap process, a good yield of excellent BROWN SUGAR can be made. I will state my process now, in as few words as possible, and promise at some leisure time to make a more full statement. The juice contains starch and gum or jelly, which it must be cleared of, before it can make either good syrup or sugar; and this must be done before it boils. For these purposes, I have a receiver under my iron mill, sufficiently large to hold enough to fill my boiler. Into this I pour a half gallon of clear lime water to 50 gallons of juice I intend to press in it. The juice being pressed, and the starch having settled to the bottom, I draw it off through a spile hole near the bottom, leaving the starch on the bottom below the spile. It is now carried to the clarifier, which is a sheet iron bottomed boiler, on a flue so high that a tub may run from near the bottom to the top of the boiler proper. In this clarifier I simmer three hours. (It must not boil.) During the last half hour of this simmering, I cover the surface of the juice with little bits of charcoal, chopped up to about the size of the thumb ends. When it has simmered three hours, I put out the fire and allow the juice to get cold, the colder the better. Under moderate heat, the lime has done its work, a thick jelly has formed on the bottom below the tub, the coal

has precipitated the lime and floats on the top, with the scum. I now draw off the juice, through a tub, from under the scum and from over the jelly, into the boiler, and boil the now clarified juice as rapidly as possible until it foams and assumes a beautiful yellow color; then draw out my fire and boil slow, until it has puffed steam for some minutes, the meanwhile stirring with a wooden paddle.

The syrup is now removed to some open vessel to cool and granulate. If made properly, it will granulate before it is entirely cold, but it may take two or three days, or even more. If it does not in 24 hours, I sprinkle a little sugar over it. After it has granulated, it may be put in leaky barrels, or into a bag to drip. I have had it to turn to a solid lump of sugar as soon as cold.

I find that 100 pounds of cane will yield about 80 pounds of juice, or 8 gallons, which will make about, say, from 6 to 8 pounds of sugar, and from 4 to 6 pounds of good molasses, far superior to the syrup that is made without extracting the jelly.

If any person who has boiled his syrup in the ordinary way, desires to see the effect of not getting clear of the gum or jelly, let him attempt to make candy of it, and when he pulls or eats it, I think he will be satisfied that it is akin to gummy-lastic.

I would like to write more minutely on the subject, but I am already too tedious for your columns. I need only say, that if any person will follow the principle above indicated, he will most assuredly succeed in making sugar. But I will further add, if he will have the fixtures and follow my process he will find that he has made a good article of sugar by a cheap and easy process, that has cost him but little more than the common syrup that he has been making.

W. S. LONG.  
Yanceyville, N. C.

*A Remedy for Congestive Chills*.—"The mother of a soldier" has sent the Petersburg Express a remedy for congestive chills, which she has never known to fail. She has (she says) for a number of years been managing a large boarding school, and has had some experience in nursing.

The remedy is spirits of turpentine—give from ten to fifteen drops, in syrup or toddy—rub the spine, chest and extremities well, adding a small quantity of oil of turpentine to prevent blistering. The extremities should be rubbed until reaction takes place. A cloth saturated with the mixture should be applied to the chest.

*REMEDY FOR CROUP*.—Having heard of the death of a child from Croup, we give the following simple remedy, which has been used by one of the Editors of this paper, and with uniform success. It is only to place a pinch of Pulverized Alum on the little sufferer's tongue, repeating it every five or ten minutes until respiration becomes easy. We know families that have used this remedy for years, always with success, and relieving the most violent cases.—*Raleigh Confederate*.

*THE SMELL OF WHISKEY*.—An extraordinary incident connected with the last futile assault of the enemy has come to our knowledge. Day before yesterday a number of newsboys whose business it is to furnish the Examiner to the army, had strayed out to the picket line, and even beyond, anxious, no doubt, to drive a bargain with some huckstering yankee. All of a sudden our men called to them to run in. They did so, and asked what was wanted of them. "Don't you smell the whiskey?" said our men. The boys sniffed the tainted gale and said they did smell whiskey. "What's the meaning of it?" they enquired. "Why," replied the veterans, who, it seems, are used to the thing, "why, there's going to be a fight as soon as the yankees get cocked and primed, that's all. Cut out, or some of you little devils will get killed before you know it, and your mam-mies will never see you again."

The boys discovering that the men were in earnest, put home in good earnest, and had hardly gotten beyond range before the battle began just as our soldiers pre-